RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5TH, 1888

Number 7

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A. J. LAMOUREUN, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANKIKO, MARCH 5th, 1888.

It is to be feared that some of our Brazilian colleagues are just a little inconsiderate in their discussion of the question whether, or not, Brazil shall be represented at the Paris exposition next year. In our opinion the actual government could not have made any other decision than that of declining to he represented. The facts are these, The French republic is promoting a great international exposition for 1889, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the taking of the Bastille. As every one knows, this event was the opening scene in a great revolution in which the Bourbon King of France lost his throng and his life, and during and since which the Bourhon family has lost wealth and position to a very great extent. At the present moment the principal members of that family are exiles and the throne of France, which they are taught to look upon as their birthright, is withheld from them. Still further, the existing government of France is something diametrically antagonistic to every principle held by a Bourbon. Now, as the Princess Imperial-who is to-day Regent of Brazilis married to a younger member of the eadet branch of the Bourbon house, a cousin of whom is at this moment the claimant of the throne of France, which was lost in the revolutions initiated in 1789 and generally typified by the taking of the Bastille - in view of all this, how can Brazil take part in such a commemorative anniversary? It may be argued that the Brazilian people have nothing to do with the French revolution, nor with the pretensions of the Bourbon family. We are in entire sympathy with the rejoinder, but as Brazil has a monarchical form of government, in which the personalities and privileges of the reigning family are paramount to any and all considerations affecting the people, we are compelled to consider that view of the question first. The people of Brazil may very properly wish to be represented at Paris next year, and there is really no obstacle to their going in their private capacity; but were they to go, it would be looked upon as an indication of disloyalty to the imperial family. The government, however, can not take any part in the exposition without glorifying an act which overthrew and deposed the Bourbon family in France, a member of which is now husband of the luture Empress of Brazil. It is a complication which calls for sympathy, and is one of the inconveniences of a monarchy, but it is a burden which the Brazilian people must bear with all the satisfaction and grace they can muster. If

they are to be complimented for having the only monarchy on the western continent, then perhaps we may now commiserate them on having a great family complication to which they must give loyal adherence, even if it does deprive them of a Brazilian display at Paris in 1889.

WE are at a loss to divine why the local press continues to ignore the financial ability of the minister of finance as shown by the advance in rates of exchange. With a short coffee crop and no proportionate decrease in the demand for sterling remittances, one would have expected a weak market and rates current much below the quotations we have been seeing. 'That the market has been sustained, and at times advanced, is diversely attributed to the northern crops, to the scarcity of money, and to manipulation-but never to the minister. The northern ports have undoubtedly called upon Rio for considerable sums of money, the dislocation of which might have been avoided by a banking system, for revenue receipts at these ports have been very considerable, and there should have been no absolute necessity for depleting Rio to send funds north, and at one and the same time withdraw from the north funds to be sent to Rio. 'That some such " country dance" has occurred seems proven by the receipts at the Bahia and Pernambuco custom houses, where in January they were 1,074,-000\$ and 1,024,000\$, in round numbers, respectively. The scarcity of money here has doubtless been a feature, also, for some importers have taken more exchange than they required, and, unable to pay for their takings, have sought to re-pass their overplus, which created a supply of bills that could not enter into any speculative contemplation of the market. That exchange has been and is being manipulated seems tolerably clear. The northern ports and speculative takers may have assisted to advance rates, but neither of these would have sufficed, had not manipulation in some form assisted in the husiness. Certainly no one can claim that the material condition of Brazil has improved to such an extent that \$5000 in Brazilian currency has per se increased in value about 12 per cent. in the past twelve months? Supply and demand, it will be objected, have had to do with the advance. But surely it seems clear that increased sugar production in Bahia and Pernambuco cannot equalize the enormous reduction of coffee exports from Rio and Santos, and the gold value of Brazilian exports must have shown a great falling off during the twelve months. We say gold values, for the official values of coffee have been almost constantly above the selling prices in foreign markets, and are therefore unreliable as any exponent of the balance of payments between the empire and its customers. Manipulation has therefore assuredly been availed of to float the Treasury over a dangerous spot, and the manipulators should be presented by a grateful commerce with much larger golden obelisks than that recently presented to Senator Antonio Piado in recognition of his somewhat tardy appreciation of the slavery question. It would appear therefore that to the minister of finance and his assistants belongs the glory of having advanced rates of exchange some 12 per cent., or say 2 3/4 d per milreis, during the twelve months, and praise should therefore be bestowed where it is due. If with short coffee crops and no improvement in the financial position, rates of exchange have improved, analogy would appear to suggest that with large coffee crops, and an improved condition of the Treasury, rates would decline. And if manipulation is persisted in, perhaps they may.

The Treasury can have had no reduction on

short coffee crops must have sharply affected the revenue from the D. Pedro II railway, while increasing the charge of interest guarantees on lines in the coffee zone. mittances and payments must have shown some increase, while the advance in exchange will only offset these increases to the extent that "differences in exchange" are affected, and there remains therefore the hypothesis that 1888 is to supply the funds to liquidate some of the gigantic "kiting" operations produced in 1887. It appears to us finally that now is the time to subscribe for an obelisk to be presented to Sr. Belisario; if the subscription be delayed until the publication of the "relatorios", the chances are that it will become unseasonable, or even unsuitable.

THE murderous affray which took place in the streets of this city on Sunday, the 26th, again raises the question of how much security for life and property the law and authorities are really giving us. In bargaining for a dagger two soldiers took occasion to piek a quarrel with a shopkeeper, stabbed him with his own knife, rifled his cash drawer, and then "ran amuck" in the crowded streets, killing one inoffensive negro standing in a doorway, wounding three others, and driving a knife into a poor tramway mule which happened in their road. There seems to have been no policemen around, and no one did anything to stop the two entthroats, except to rnn after them and shout for help. 'The two savages ran direct to their quarters in the Campo de Sant'Anna barracks, where they were placed under arrest, one having a razor in his possession as well as a knife We do not know what will be done with these two assassins, nor do we care to speculate on it. The very worst will be to send them to Fernando de Noronha for life, where they will live better than the most of their class are living elsewhere. 'They will be allowed to have female companions, to cultivate a bit of ground, run a venda, traffic, speculate, and acquire property. So far as their daily experiences go, they will be better off on Fernando de Noronha than in the regular army. It must be apparent, therefore, that the consequences of such crimes as this possess no great terror for criminals like these two cutthroats. In view of the almost daily occurrence of such assaults in this city - not so ferocious, perhaps, but quite as dangerous to life-it becomes a matter of grave importance what quiet people are to do. There is no use in talking about police protection, for the bloody work is done before the police appear. It is perfectly well known that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of desperate characters in this city who go about armed with knives and razors, and who are ready to assault and kill on the slightest provocation. The ranks of the regular troops are full of murderers and other criminals, the practice being to give a sentenced criminal the choice of going into the army. We are thus threatened by prolessional cutthroats who inhabit the city, and sentenced criminals who are stationed here and there to protect us, Burglaries are of nightly occurrence, and sneak thieving goes on throughout the day. If now one were to use a revolver on one of these thieves or assassins, the authorities would be down on him with all the force and terror of the law; but when a complaint is lodged at police headquarters against certain well known capoeiras, justice at once becomes blind and fails to see her way. It is notorious that some of the most desperate and dangerous characters in Rio de Janeiro are securely protected by people of influence and official position, and that their arrest for assault or disturbing the peace never results in anything like punish-

people of this city going to do? Are they content to have these scenes of savagery go on? Are they willing to risk their lives every time they go through the street? Are they satisfied with the certainty that a quarrel with certain well known characters will lead to an assault by hired ruffians? And are they willing to leave the protection of their lamilies and property in the hands of men who never protect anything? This city is enjoying a reputation for disorder and insecurity which is far from enviable. and we are compelled to say that the worst said is fully deserved. At the rate that crime has been increasing under the existing police administration we shall soon be back in the days when professional assassins were hired to remove an enemy for five mil réis and when capociras running a-muck was a common scene. In other cities such a state of affairs has led to the organization of vigilance committees among the citizens, and to the summary hanging of the most prominent desperadoes as fast as caught. The revolver may and perhaps must be used for personal safety, but this exposes the person using it to greater danger from the police authorities than the capocira himself ever experiences. Had those two soldiers been shot down in the street, no one could have denied that they did not meet their just deserts, but it would have been a very unlucky day for the men who shot them. But, for all that, the question must be answered: What are we to do? Must honest men fight, or clear out and leave the capital of Brazil to the hordes of thieves, ruffians and assassins which inlest it?

THE indignation aroused among the people by the crime above mentioned, and the indignant protests called forth subsequently by the arrest and imprisonment by the police of a naval officer who was found creating a disturbance in Rua do Hospicio, ought to convince our Brazifian friends that some permanent and trustworthy method ought to be devised for supervising police action in the city and disposing of of all such arrests by summary judicial action. Such an authority can not safely be left with the superior police officials, for the tendency among such is naturally to protect themselves, even when in the wrong. The police corps is simply an arm of the executive power, and its purpose is to maintain order, make arrests and protect life and property. A policeman, however, should never be permitted to act as judge on the legality of his own conduct, but should be held responsible before the courts for all abuses of authority and breaches of the peace. Instead, therefore, of leaving the investigation of crimes, and to some extent the punishment of trivial offences, to the police authorities, there ought to be a special court, with summary powers, for all such cases. Had a proper police court been in session, the naval officer who was arrested on the 27th would not have spent the night in jail, and any bad treatment received would have at once been brought to the attention of the justice, There would then have been no occasion for all this absurd outcry against the indignity offered to an officer-as though an officer should not be arrested like a civilian-and no occasion for a secret meeting of naval officers to deliberate on the emergency. is quite time that Brazilians should divest themselves of all these absurd notions about privileged classes. Before the law, one man should be accounted just as good as another. If any favors are to be shown, they should be to those whose moncy supports the government and pays for the living of those who wear uniforms, or perform clerical work in the public departments. The civilians are not only in the its resources for foreign remittances, and ment. Now, what are the law-abiding majority in every country, but it is upon their

labor, intelligence and enterprise that the whole fabric of government rests. It is manifestly unjust, therefore, that their employés, the men paid and supported to perform their police service, should assume privileges denied to them, and claim exceptional treatment, as of a higher caste, from the very men who are supporting them. In our opinion, the prompt hearing of all complaints for breaches of the peace, and a proper subordination of the police to judicial inquiry, would go far to break down these assumed privileges, and would do much to repress lawlessness. The prompt punishment of criminals will insure a more certain punishment, and ought also to break down the shameful protection now accorded to disorderly characters. The natural result of this see-saw policy of permitting police assaults to go unpunished, and then, when serious opposition is encountered, of abandoning and discrediting the force, is now bearing its legitimate fruit. For the last three days the streets of this city have been the scene of bloody conflicts between sailors and police, and between their partizans among the populace. An unusual number of sailors appeared on shore on Friday last who at once proceeded to resent the indignity offered their class. The police stations were attacked and many severe wounds were received on both sides. are informed-incorrectly, we hope-that naval officers in citizen's dress were seen instigating these attacks. Instead of ordering every officer and sailor to his quarters, as should have been done -the police were withdrawn from the streets and police service has been performed by the troops of the line. A part of the time there has been no police service whatever, and it is simply miraculous that life and property have not suffered more from the lawless elements of the population. The danger, however, is not yet over. Every night the streets are filled with mischievous-looking groups and constant attacks are made on the police stations, which are guarded by regulars. It is possible at any moment for a riot to break out, and it is difficult to foretell what will occur when the police, demoralized and discredited, resume their customary duties.

A DANGEROUS SCHEME.

The New York Herald of January 20th contains the following telegraphic dispatch from Kansas City, Missouri, dated January 19th, in regard to a scheme for colonizing African laborers in South and Central America:

A movement affecting many States and hundreds of thousands of people has been inaugnrated in this city and now assumes definite shape. What the political consequences will be no one can tell. The headquarters of the new universent are in Topeka, Kan. The work to be done will be in the Southern States.

Several well known colored men of means met three years ago to consult as to the best methal of relieving their people from the conditions that prevail in the extreme Southern States, especially in Lonisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. After earefully studying the plan of government of the various countries open to them they arrived at the conclusion that South America was the land that would give them shelter and a hume, while a lew of the investigators were inclined to look with favor upon the Central American States.

These men, all with some wealth and some of them counting with six figures, sent out educated agents, whose reports are now coming in. The Guianas, Brazil and the Argentine Coulederation were examined as to climate, lands, laws and privileges. The same work was done in Onatenala, Honduras, Nicaragna and Costa Rica. While agents were out their principals quietly effected a secret organization, whose head is in Topeka, for the purpose of agitating the matter by means of trustworthy agents throughout the Southern States. The men thus organizing represent nearly \$2,000-000, their own money and property, a large portion of which they will devote to this work.

This new move began to assume definite shape, and hefore the end of 1888 is reached an exodus

from the Southern States will have commenced that will carry off more than a million of laborers from the cotton, sugar and rice fields, where they are now at work, while the tobacco fields will yield their full quota.

There will be two colonies or ontfitting points established in Homburas and Costa Rica, but the main efforts of this new migmination will be directed to moving the colored people to South America. There will be settlements established in the Guinan highthands directly north of the Equator and in the Brazilian highlands, on the sonthern tributaries of the Amazam, to which will be directed those people coming from Florida and Southern Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Further south immigration depots will be established in the Argentine Confederation for people from Kentneky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Northern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

At a meeting held last night reports were given

At a meeting held last night reports were given by the agent who visited these countries. It was learned that important concessions would be made by the Brazilian and Argentine governments in the way of land and immunity from taxation. Aid in transportation is promised which will place this new haven within the reach of all who can secure money enough to carry them through the first season. Their nights and privileges as citizens are gnaranteed, and nwing to the mixed blood already existing in some of those countries their colon will not telear them from publical and social preferment. It was determined last night to continue the

It was determined last night to continue the work of organization. Trusty agents are to be sent into all the sections where negro labur is so necessary. It is believed that by next fall all will be ready to set the stream in motion, and the attempt will be made to secure all the reliable and trustworthy negroes in the South, leaving only the worthless, lazy class, which is not wanted and which will be carefully weeded out.

Early in the summer a committee of twenty menwill go to South America to complete the arrangements, secure the lands and concessions and prepare for the work that fullows. They are paying their nwn expenses, asking no lavous of any one, and will all the others to fullow. From the reports now received they believe they will be granted free transportation from the United States for all worthy cohreil peuple who desire to go.

It is the design of this eminitive in settle climatically all who go to their new homes. Those accustomed to the singar and cutton fields will be distributed throughout the Guianas and Brazil. Those accustomed to mixed farming and cattle will be priviled for further south, on the highlands and pampas, where they will be distributed so as to cluster around a common home station or colony.

We do not know the immediate causes of this proposed exodus of negro laborers from the United States, nor can we verify the above report at this distance. There was a migration of these people from the South to Kausas some years ago, and much suffering resulted. Perhaps the same causes and influences are still at work-the dissatisfaction of these poor people with their present condition, their hopes of bettering that condition by a change of residence, and, perhaps, the inducements held out by unscrupulous men. We shall not undertake to discuss the questions which have arisen from time to time as to their social, civil and political rights, for these may best be left to the consideration of those personally interested; but in regard to the propos ed migration to South American countries there are some considerations which we are in a position to offer, and which may be the means of averting a serious calamity.

In the first place we have no information of the reputed agents of this Topeka organization, nor of any inducements held out to them by the Brazilian and Argentine governments. If these agents visited Brazil they succeeded wonderfully well in keeping themselves and their purpose well out of sight, and if any inducements have been offered they have been verbal and through secret channels. The promise of lands and transportation belongs to the minister of agriculture, and his official acts are always published. Assuming, thowever, that the negotiations spoken of have occurred, and that these agents have made all the specified preliminary arrangements, what are the inducements offered and what are the results to be apprehended?

In our opinion, which is based upon a knowledge and experience derived from

several years residence in this country, no colony of American negroes will ever be prosperous and contented in South America, especially in Brazil. The language, laws, customs and institutions of all these countries, except British Guiana, are foreign to them, and are widely different from anything to which they have been accustomed. It is our candid opinion that there is not one single country in South America where they will be treated as well as in the United States, even after admitting the justice of every complaint which they may advance to vindicate this projected exodus.

If they come to Brazil, the result will be as follows. 'They will find the coast districts unhealthy and all the good lands taken up by large proprietors. The Amazon valley comprises great areas of flood-plains which are extremely unhealthy and are very unsnitable for agricultural purposes. If they go to the high lands of the southern tributaries of that river, they will be as completely severed from civilization and the world's markets as though they were in the very centre of Africa. There is no regular overland communication with the seaports of the Atlantic coast, and communication by way of the Papajos and Xingú is long, broken by rapids, and is not yet opened by navigation lines. The country is not settled, except by wild Indians, some of whom are known as cannibals. Cotton can not be produced in Brazil as cheaply as in the United States, even near the coast; its production in the interior, therefore, is absolutely out of the question. Tohacco and sugar, also, could not be produced there to compete with the coast districts. In fact, there is not one single agricultural product that they can expect to cultivate profitably under present conditions. Without railways, steamship lines and markets, and without government protection against Indians and lawless characters, the chances of their making even a bare living are very slight. They can not expect help from Brazil, for the country is poor and already overburdened with beggars and parasites, and they should not expect help from the United States whose protection they propose to discard. With such a future before them, the chances are that they will starve, or be degraded to the level of the savages about them.

Then, too, there are the social advantages which they enjoy in the United States-all of which must be left behind. Their children will find no public schools awaiting them, nor will the government make any haste to supply the deficiency. They will have no churches, nor church societies, beyond what they can create in a rude manner by themselves. And their intercourse with people, who are educated, enterprising and progressive, will be reduced to a mere recollection. We do not underrate the character and good qualities of the negro when we say that to deprive him of all these will be to turn his steps backward and downward. He needs the stimulus of a vigorous civilization about him, the encouragement of progressive ideas, to keep him going. Remove all these, and his intellectual and material development will be

checked in an instant.

It needs no spirit of prophecy to foretell what this projected exodus will lead to. Disappointment, loss, suffering, helpless beggary, degradation and death. If the American colony at Santarem, on the Amazon, could not maintain itself, what can the less energetic negro expect? Everyone of the American colonies in this country has failed and disappeared, except that of Santa Barbara, and it is certain that no negro colony can do better. And however just his complaints against the people among whom he is now living, we can assure him that he is now enjoying more privileges,

rights, comforts and advantages there than he can ever gain here. He may find less prejudice against his color here in Brazil, more opportunities for association and amalgamation, but to gain these he must make infinite sacrifice and suffer infinite loss.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is now definitely announced that the last slaves in the immicipality of Santos have been liberated.

—An enthusiastic reception was given in Santus in the suspended aldermen of S. Vicente on the 26th ult.

—Our Săn Paulo exchanges say that an experiment in carp raising at Sinta Barbara has proved a success.

—There were 112 deaths in Santos during the month of January, of which 69 were children under 10 years of age.

—The San Panlo Diario Mercantil printed a presentation copy on silk for Senator Antonio Prado on the 25th ult.

—The Correio Paulistane contained a brilliant tribute to its chief editor and proprietor on his recent birthday anniversary.

—The January receipts of the Pará castom house amounted to 908,461\$487, and of the Ceará custom house to 159,306\$603.

—The municipal councils of S. Francisco de Assis and Dores, Rio Grande do Sul, have adopted petitions for a plebveite. In Jagnario the question has been under discussion.

—A public meeting was held in Campinas in the 26th ult. in layor of the municipal conneils adopting the S. Burja residution. Some 2,000 people were in attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm reigned.

—The aldermanic petitioners of S. Vicente and Itatiba, S. Paulo, have been suspended and a oriminal prosecution ordered. It is generally believed that Brazil possesses a constitutional government.

—The suspension of the four S. Simão aldermen for petitioning for a constituent assembly, has led to the formation of a republican club in that place which has at once organized a school for primary and secondary instruction.

—Goyaz seems to be rich in columels. On the 22nd filt, four were allowed to resign their positions as vice-presidents of the province and three others of the same military rank were appointed to fill the vacancies, as far as they would go.

—The good people of Santos are complaining at the way the police are "going through" their pockets—searching for concealed arms, we presume. Not only are suspicious characters searched, but well-known, law-abiling citizens as well.

—A local paper says that the president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul has repeatedly asked the minister of finance to change the whole staff of the Uruguayana custom house. It would almost appear that the leak had been discovered.

—Three slave-catchers went to Mogymirim, São Paulo, on the 22nd ult, in search of fugitive slaves, and the gund people of the place gave them a brilliant ovation. They were escorted through the streets with horns, kerosene cans and all the necessary accompaniments.

—A bill was introduced into the S. Paulo provincial assembly by Dr. Martinho Prado Jr. on the 27th ult. imposing a tax of 400% on every slave held in the province. The project was signed by Martinho Prado Jr., Campos Salles, Bernardino and Pundente de Moraes.

—On the 22nd ult. a local colleague says the Minas Geraes immigration association contracted with Angelo Fiorita for the introduction of 30,000 minigrants. On the afternoon of the same day the corner stone of the immigrants' quarters appears to have been laid at Juiz ile Fóra.

—The export of chesnuts from Para in 1887 amounted to 4,419,446 hectolitres, of which 1,-257,296 came from Amazonas. Their official value was 601,210\$203, and the provincial taxes paid on them were 12,124\$193 for landing (2%), and 30,060\$501 for export thries (5%).

—The export of caccio from Pará last year amounted to 4,252,765 kilos., of which 412,712 came from the province of Amazanas. This is over twice the export of 1886. The official value of the year's export was 2,250,9278,500, to which the 5% provincial export thuty produced 112,5468365.

—The most noteworthy present made to Senator Antonio Pradio on his recent hirthday (25th ult.) was an 'sohelisk' of gold, six inches in height and weighing about 4½ pounds. The gold is 22 fine and is elaborately engraved with inscriptions relating to Senator Pradio's career and achievements.

- -The January receipts of the Paranagná custom house amounted to 29,356\$479.
- -The January receipts of the Bahia custom honsi amounted to 1,074,296\$317.
- -The January receipts of the Uruguayana custom hunse amounted to 36,233\$4176 of which 30.86n8607 were from imports
- —The January receipts of the Rin Grande di Sul custom lumses were 537,771\$030, against 577. 770\$585 in the same munth of last year.
- -A hill was introduced into the San Paulo provincial assembly on the 3rd inst. authorizing an appropriation of 200,000\$ for a provincial exhibit at the Bastille contennal exposition in Paris next
- -Tohacco planting is attracting the attention of the farmers of the province of Rio de Janeiru, and a factory has hem established at a place called Cambury, somewhere near Campus. The tubacco is said to be of satisfactory quality.
- -According to an Argentine paper of Con —According to an Argentine plaper of Co-ordia, the Algentines of the Missies illariet have been enigrating to Brazilian territory where they lave found bretter opportunities for industry and greater liberty for action. The statement is cer-tainly a very surprising one.
- _() Paiz of the 4th inst. states that the police sub-delegate at the late colony of Santa Isahel province of Espirito Santo, had prohibited the Germans resident there to meet in a private resi-dence for Protestant religious services. The matter had been carried to the attention of the president of the province.
- -While the São Panlo planters are liberating —While the Sao Panin paniers are increasing their slaves spuntaneously and within tremmera-tion, the grandees of Petropolis, who live largely upon the public treasury, are circulating sub-scription papers to raise money to pay themselves for doing a similar thing. Petropolis unglit cer-tainly to be free from slavery, but why should money be required any more than in São Panler?
- -A motion to consure the president of S. Paulo —A motion to consure the president of S. Panio offered by a privatical deputy in the local legis-lature was opposed by the conservatives, and could not be vaticly as these latter left the Chambier and in quorum existed. This inecurred in the grid inst-and the nijection to the president was the suspen-sion of the immidgal cancillors who have asked for a convention to amend the constitution.
- —In a speech before the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 29th ult., Sentor Autonia Prade dectared undestratingly that the municipal council-have a perfect right to petitino for a revision of the constitution and that the president of the pravince has no legal right to suspend them her so doing. The government therefore loses the senator's sup-port on this, as well as on the emancipation spectrum. declared undesitatingly that the municipal council
- The emancipation fever has at last struck Guaratinguetă, Săn Paulu, the home of the pres-Guaratingueds, son trains, the holine in the pres-hent of that province. The abolitionists are watching this official with no slight carinsity. As the representative of a renetionary caloner, he as not very well join his neighbors by meconditionally liberating his slaves, and as a Paulsta he can not very well to anything else. Perhaps his dilemma is the occasion of the recent rumor that he is about to resign
- -A Pindamonhangaba correspondent of the Tornal says that of the 2,624 slaves registered in Formi says that of the 2,624 slaves registered in that minicipality, only abunt 400 now remain, and three laceause of a want of legal authority in liberate them. Up to the present the liberate slaves are remaining on the plantations at work, and in distinbute has arisen. Ex Deputy Mircrim de Barres, whose conversation to almitten was set sadden and mexpected, has his plantation fully provided with Italian laburers, who said thin better than the slaves. Hence the milk in the execuant!
- than the slaves. Hence the null in the ecceount!

 —The unmicipality of Mogenizin, San Paulo, has recently liberated all its slaves. The strockous monder in the neighboring manicipality of Penha ito Rio Peixe seems to have driven every he starting slaveholder into prompt action on the question of emancipation. In Penha all the slaves have abandoned the plantations and there are indicatous that inchecolous will ever go back to work for the assassins and that no colonists will be permitted to go and remain there. The abdillimists of San Paulo will not let the marder go unquanished, even if the authorities do.
- -The receipts at the Santos'custom house be the three last years were:
- (885 (886 (887 Importation... 3.917,726\$0.06 5,415,106\$355 6,133,100\$37

| Tapotation: 1,917,72⁽⁸⁾-0.05 5415.50⁽⁸⁾-355 61.31.00⁽⁸⁾-355 61.31.00⁽⁸⁾-355 61.31.00⁽⁸⁾-355 62.31.00⁽⁸⁾-355 62.31.00⁽⁸⁾-3

—The reporters of journals published in the city of Sau Panto me likely to prevent the ends of city of Star Unite are likely to prevent the ends of justice in puldoshing the names of the murderess of the public delegate at Penha do Rio do Peixe, for these gentlemen will have had ample time to pack their portunanteaus and move to healthire climes hebre the warrants are out. The opnistion in the S. Paulo privincial assembly investigated the matter, and a defender of the president distinctly threw the charge of divulging the names of those whose arrect had been required by the chief of pulice 'in secret of justice,' upon two enterprising reporters. Thus arises the probability that all by the more insignificant of the crimmals are likely to suffer any inconvenience.

-The people of Limeira, São Paulo, liberated all their slaves on the 26th ult. An effort had been made to declare the liberation of the municipality on the preceding day, but one of the most im-portant liberals of the place declined to figure as tail to Antonio Prado's kite and held out for a subsequent date.

-The exports from Para illining the past ye included 10,990,5731/2 kilos. of rubber (of which mennet 10,990,5732 knoss of those of Amazonas) whose official value amunited to 15,702,501\$400. The pravincial dities collected amunited to 15,602,501\$400. The pravincial dities collected amunited to 12,62,620\$406 for landing (8%) which appears to be a kind of head import tax, and 785, 129\$570 on exports [5%].

RAILROAD NOTES

- -A Campos, Rio de Janeiro, journal states that it is expected the Macahé branch of the Cantagalla, now Leopohlina, railway will be inaugurated for traffic in Inne.
- ...The locomotive of the Mosvana line passed over the Jagnara bridge into the province of Minas for the first time on the 27th alt. The bridge is about 500 metres ling.
- -The total receipts of the São Paulo railway [Santos to Juniliahy] during the half year ending 31st December last were 2,793,941\$190, and expenditures 1,209,044\$270, leaving a surplus of 1.584.806\$020.
- -The recent modification of tariffs on the save from 500,000\$ to 600,000\$ per annum to the customers of the roal. Mr. Speers has been pushing the poor Paulista planters to a perilous pusition.
- -The União Valenciana railway's halance sheet nn December 31st shows a paid up capital of 1,080, 173\$053, reserve final 38,815\$749 and a balance, alter providing for interest charges on loans, of 1,65\$199. The cost of the line, stations and rolling stock is 1,678,640\$856. There is a debt of 600,000\$\%, apparently in dehentures.
- -The Rezentle and Arêas, province of Rio de —The Rezente and Areas, province of Rio in Juneiro, railway which had heen taken over by Mr. Albert Cortez, has been renganized and will be extended to a place in S. Paulo called Rodeo, 22 kilometres beyond the present terminus. The capital of the cumpany is 300,000\$ to be increased by the amount necessary to build the extension,
- -In reply to a question from the government engineer in Europe, the minister of agriculture on the 24th ulto., states that fire insurance can not be included in traffic expenses of radways, but that the finuls necessary to reconstruct or replace damages caused by fire may be. In other words, the guv-erument is insuring the companies against fire risks.
- *-A commission appointed to examine the machinery of the Bahia "inclined plane," reports machinery of the banda "manner plane," reports that the machinery requires extensive repairs, the holder is in a bail condition and should be substituted, and that the channer, or cabbes, are very much worn. Without the repairs and renewals recommended, the "lift" can not continue in nse without great risk to the passengers.
- -A hill has been introduced into the São Paulo —A nil has been introlliced into the Sao Paulo provincial assembly anthorizing a guarantee of 5.% on an extension of the Sorocalana railway from Tatuhy to the Rio Paranapenena, passing through Inapetininga. Would it unt be well for the province to first arrange for the payment of its 2 ½ guarantee on the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line, which is now paid from the imperial treasury?
- —On the 23rd alto, the minister of agriculture addressed a dispatch to the Braziban minister in addressed a dispatch to the Braziban minister in Landon relative to the so-called "floating" capital of the Recife and S. Francisco railway from which is appears 1st; — That accounts relating to material acquired for the repairs of the mad, involving interest on the respective sums, cannot be opened without previous authorization by the government by such interest cannot be contemplated as urlinary traffic expenses; 2d — For this authority above referred to a list of the material considered measury for the repairs of the line for the period of one year, accompanied by a report from the fixed engineer, should be presented; 3rd — Drawn up in this form, the amount of the said account will be delined working expenses in proportion as the material in store is used; and 4th — In the nountily settlements of the railway, the various agents will lave in regard this account, withdrawing from it the prapartions charged to working expenses, and the balances liquidated, so that the expenses and the balances therein may be gradually diminished.

 —From the balance sheet of the Oeste de Minas

-From the balance sheet of the Oeste de Minas railway dated on 31st December last may be extracted the following items from the as-

Trunk line	2,281,5085000
Extension to date	4,376,170 442
Responsibility on the trunk line	1,371,564 000
do extension	1,051 002
And on the other side:	-
Capital, paid up	2,130,100\$000
Reserve famil	22,754 761
ilo special	17,372 761
Fund for repairs, etc	82,131 645
Delicutures out-standing	4,363,400 000
Kilometrie subvention	892,764 000
Interest guarantee	1,051 002
Deht of trank line, halance	478,8no 000

COFFEE Notes

- -A Santos exchange publishes the list of credcoffee operator there who has grief", His liabilities are stated to be 1,430,174\$ 240, hesides which there are possible creditors for sundry "differences". Santos seems to have los mon sense in the early part of 1887.
- The Pernambuco correspondent of the Yornal do Commercia, writing uniter date of the 16th ulto., says, "Advices from the interior are favorable for the farmers. Rain has falled in favorable for the farmers. farmers. Rain has fallen in nearly all the riets. There is much animation in coffee planting, which promises this year a crop larger that in 1887, which latter almost met the local con sumption of the province.
- "The incredulity, with which the estimates of the coming Rio and Santos crops, noticed in my issue of the 6th January, were generally received, has now entirely disappeared, and the lates advices fully confirm the opinions formed at that time. During the last three weeks asking prices in Rio have been reduced fully 12s to 14r per ext. In teven these rates do not encourage operations beyond a trifling amount. Privately, moreover, some cheap sales much below current values are reported, probably owing to pressure on the part of the banking interest, but these so far are only isolated. "—A. Czarnikow's Price Current, London, Feb. 3rd.
- -A new coffee cleaning mill was inaugurated or the plantation of Srs. Arruda and Pacheco, nea S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, on the 23rd alt There was a large attendance at the ceremony including representatives of the Campinas press and including representatives of the Caippinas press and two hamis of music. The machinery was thiy blessed by the parish priest, a procession with lighted candles passing through the whole establishment. The two hamis of music were then hearly after which the machinery was started. A champagne lunch—modestly called a "zope dragata"—then followed, in the course of which all the parties concerned were enthusastically toasted, the machinery heing stopped on the occasion of each speech to enable the speaker to be heard. The first trial was promuneed a great success, though the first ran of coffee, like the orators' metaphus, was sumewhat mixed. There was great enthusiasm in S. Carlos do Pinhal over the result.

LOCAL NOTES

- -According to the Diario Official, accounts in China are kept in "tails." Pig-tails of course.
- -O Paiz has started a subcription to organ a beneficent famil for our fire department. Why love of Christ" to the fireman fund?
- -We suggest that a new mark of coffee be adopted—Parrots, Minervas, etc., are all played out. Let its have a °K. M. Q." branil.
- -Sr. João Freilerio Russell, who was well known to the English enluny in Rio and was instrumental in introducing many improvements here, died on the morning of the 24th ult, at Nava Fribungo.
- -On the 27th ulto. a police authority captured a hox, which the owner stated contained a machine elestined to the use of speculaturs in counterfeit princey. He said he had disposed of several machines, but declared the apparatus to be a
- -Deputy Cesario Alvim, candidate lor senatorial hunnes in Minas Geraes, has recently issued a circular to the electors of that province advocating a revision of the constitution and federalizing the provinces. It is to be feared that the illustrion: deputy will have to sustain those ideas in the Chamber.
- -The Grand Lodge of Masons here opened a school for the grainitions education of the children of the members of the fraternity on the 1st inst. It was about time for the Grand Lodge to give some signs of life, and the opening of the school shows that the directors have become convinced of the necessity for some action
- -An umbrella was found in the Rua do Hos picio on the 24th and promptly sent to the pound (deposito publico) by the sub-delegate of the Candelaria ward. It is feared that the man who lost it is conspiring against the empire; and the action of the police authority was not a bit too energetic. Wandering umbrellas are dangerous.
- -It is pleasing to see that the attention of the authorities is being called to certain books published alroad and introduced here. A priest, Portuguese, is the denouncer and appears to have read certain of these filthy productions. Their importation should be dorbidden, for the home production is amply sufficient to demoralize the whole empire.
- -Ou the 25th ulto. the establishment for the On the 25th ullo. the establishment for the treatment of hydrophobia by the Pasteut system was formerly inaugntated. The ministry and authorities of the Misericordia hospital were present. Dr. Augusto Ferreira dos Santos and Sanuel Pertence are the chief surgeons. It does not seem to have occurred to these savants that a much mure effective and cheaper method is to kill the dogs.

- -Perhaps the question is a foolish one-but, insane persons sent to the beggars asylum?
- -The British government has appointed Mr. G. K. Wyndham minister at this Court, to succeed Mi. H. G. MacDonnell, who has been transferred to Copenhagen. Mr. Wyndham comes from Belgrade, Servia.
- -Specie payments are upon us. Private indivi-uals are having 120,000\$ in silver 2\$ pieces coined at the mint, and the government is also coining silver pieces of 2\$ and nickels of 100 rs. What will we do with it all?
- -It would seem that Prince Felippe, the Emperor's nephew, was sentenced to 13 months imprisonment for theft in Paris. It is to be feared that the republicans of France are forgetting the wances the to royal failings.
- -The contention between the city anthorities and the lessees of the market was settled on the 29th by the signing of an agreement hy which the latter are to receive 90,000\$ and the former gets possession again of this lucrative source of municipal
- -Will some one tell us what good that sanitary convention with the River Plate is doing? We have a half dozen sporadic cases of yetlow fever, and at once our neighbors decree ten days quarantine. They did just the same before the convention !
- -According to an official report there were 50 shipping arrivals at the Ilha Grande anchorage thiring the last half of 1887. Of these 49 were found in good sanitary condition, while only one was declared "suspected." The service of disnfection was carried out un 20 vessels.
- -The appointment is announced of Messrs, Phipps Brothers & Co., of this city, as agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. This is one of the oblest and best known commercial houses in the city, and their appointment is a matter for sincere congratulation.
- -How is it that important official dispatches appear in the daily papers days in advance of their delivery to the interested parties, or their publica-tion in the official paper? Is it not a little irregular to permit department officials to give out decisions to the press in this way?
- -When a poor friendless civilian gets a brutage heating at the hands of the police, muthing whatever is done. But let a demented naval officer get a little rough treatment, and the whole department is turned wrong side out to have the injury rectified. It's a big mistake to be a civilian !
- A young woman, whose first love hall died, took up with his partner, and also corresponded with another youth. The result was a dose of oxalic acid on the 28th ulto, and the young woman died, for No. 2 had discovered letters from No. 3 and the larly could not stand the disgrace.
- -A secret meeting of naval officers was held at the Club Naval on the 29th ult. to take measures to resent the affront offered by the arrest of a naval officer in Rua do Hospicio by the affect of anyon subsequent imprisonment like an ordinary per-sonage. Several other meetings have since been held by both the naval and army officers.
- -Manoel Vicente Tavares undertook to clean a haded revolver on the 1st inst., and his little hauden revolver on the 1st inst₁ and his little daughter is now under the surgeon's care. Perhaps some day there will be sense enough distributed among men to teach them to haulf c baded revolvers with a little more care—and especially to take ont the cartridges before undertaking to clean them.
- -The controversy aroused over the mistaken supposition of the government that the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. wished pecuniary and Brantian Telegraph Co, wished pecuniary assistance to lay a new cable, led to a severe article on that enterprise in the Gazeta de Matieias of the 29th ult. Our culleague very correctly describes the cable service as had, dear, and prejudicial to the government lines.
- -The River Plate republics seem to have secred the first trick under the recent sanitary convention, Ten clays quarantine, or observation, is imposed upon the vessels touching at our port the voyage from here enters into the calculation, leat steamer passengers will have the pleasure of five or six days delay at the River Plate quarantine stations. Good for the River Plate!
- -The Gazeta de Noticias' of the 29th ulto, says that during a recent trial of new rifles at Fort Villegagnon the balls struck all around the Nor. lik Abert, anchored at franquia, and that the crew were obliged to take refuge in the hold. It would be disagreeable to all concerned if a foreign sailor were shot in port, and leads to a suggestion that a more suitable place for rifle practice might be clussen.
- -The Santos port improvements seem to be causing the government no end of trouble. The special commission appointed by the departments of agriculture and finance to report on the pro-pusals, failed to agree, and both recommend annulling them. The mulster, it is understond, declines to do this. It looks as though the re-public of S. Paulo will have its own improvements to make.



On the 3rd the proposals, five in number, for the improvements of the port of Pernambuco were opened at the department of agriculture.

-An exchange gives the number of ileaths in this city in February as 817, of which 21 were from yellow fever and 24 from small-pox.

—In the interests of the public in general, we would suggest that the pulice and sailors, with their officers, go out to Copacabana and do their fighting there. The public streets belong to wher people,

-The number of young naval officers on the street on Salurday last, in uniform and not a few wearing arms, was positively refreshing. We had no idea there were so many Don Furiosus in the

-- We regret to note the death of Mr. William Soutball, of the São Paulo Gas Co., formerly a Sournard, of the Sao Faulo Gas Cos, armeny a merchant of Pernambuco and Liverpool, which thouk place at Southend, near London, on 2nd February last. Mr. Southall was 77 years of age, and was a resident of Pernambuco for 27 years.

-There was a great improvement in the state of — there was a great improvement in the state or public security on Saturday night last. The men who ase their swords to make cripples of us were stabilitied by men who steal knives and run a-muck in the streets. Timil people were con-strained to shut the front sloor and take the air at a back wintow.

-A provincial paper says that the lientenant —A provincial paper says and the neutranial commander in the navy, whose arrest has caused so muck fass here, and who is a lunatic, is a digme (worthy) representative of the service. Our culleague till mit mean in be furny, but innate wit will crup und occasionally. Pet haps some people may accept the statement as a demonstrated truth.

—Decree No. 9,874, dated February 22nd last, anthurized the Goyaz Mining Company to comaudinized the Goyaz Mining Company to com-mence operations in the empire. The company must depost 200,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$ in the Treasnry; the privilege is for 90 years from January 25th, 1579; it must divide and mark the land into loss of 860,070 square metres, where it is interibled to mine, and various other conditions. Thus a privilege granted as a gigantic legislative jake is to become effective, and it is not surprising that some of the bacal press feel sure about it.

-II thes not seem to have occurred to the gov ernment that the only sensible way to solve the alifficulty of Friday night last was to order every namental officer and salor to bis sparters, leaving the police to attend to their regular thities. The with-larwal and legradation of the police, to please the cancer of multi-corter, was a serious mistake. The pulice were inefficient enough before, but with every mars's hand against them they will be ten times worse hereafter.

times worse hereafter.

—Although a special Portuguese commission has reported that no robbery was committed by the consular ufficials here some two years ago, the cable annuunces the arrest of ex-Consul Berña de Wildick al Baymen at the request of the Portuguese government. The Portuguese consul-general here has also attached 170 shares of the Banco Commercial, stamling in the cx-cunsul's name, by orders of the Portuguese government. It hooks as though the special commission's report was fear ungles view.

A short time since the Western the Secretary of the portugues of the Portuguese government.

-A short time since the Western aml Brazilia —A short time since the Western aml Brazilian company resolved to lay another cable along this coast to supplement the present line and avoid the constant interruptions in communication by its frequent breaks. Desiring to change its landing points and make other desired improvements, which can not be done willout the consent of the government, a petition was sent to the minister of agriculture advising him of the company's resolution and asking for the ail and cooperation of the government in determining landing points and making desired improvements. This he minister malerstood as a request for pecuniary assistance, which he indignantly refused in a thispatch of the 25th ult. and declined to permit any change in the landing points. The cable, we hear, will be haif, and Copacabana will continue to be the landing pulace instead of some piace nearer the city.

—On the early morning of the 28th ult. a naval

-On the early morning of the 28th alt. a naval officer in citizen's thress, Lieut. Com. Leite Lohn, —On the early morning of the 28th all, a naval officer in citizen's tiress, Lieut. Conn. Leite Lulm, was arrested by the pulce in Rua do Hospicio for creating a disturbance. He resisted, injured two policemen, and was badly treated. The officer, who seems to be partially insane, was locked up for the night. In the morning an army and naval officer both went to the station to secure the prismer's release, and both complained of discountenus treatment, the former ordering the police ensign in command numler arrest. The naval officers and newspapers at once took the matter up and created so much excitement niver the indignity suffered by the officer, that a nist was created in the streets on the 2nd by a large manber of sailors attacking the police. Several police stations were attacked, and a guest number of appears and vagatomist, who have naturally no love for the police, so expected the security of the sailors. The regulars were called out at night to repress the historhance, the sailors were swill to the police were withdrawn from the streets and have nut been an street bity since. Slight disturbances occurred on the nights of the gril and 4th by groups of αrpoints, but a strong military force in the street has kept them from creating any serious disturbance. The government seems to have been mable in cope with the tifficulty-except by again giving way to utilitary verse in the hight of the anal, a bactical was build near Praga the Constitution, a hardware slop was broken open and looted, and; considerable danage to property was effected.

-A benefit concert by the well-known violinist Pereira da Costa is announced for to-night (5th) at the Club Gymnastico Francez.

-The riots of the 2ml inst. seem to have produced one good result, viz:—the killing of several dogs. The thirst for blood was so great that even a dog was necessary to salisfy it!

-It is some time since we have been in the United States, but so far as we know the 22ml day of February, the anniversary of the hirth of nay of rectuary of the introversity of the intro-george Washington, is kept as a strict holiday. Our attention was therefore attracted by a New York coffee telegram received by the Taxas agency dated int the 22ml, the more so as com-mercial houses here had been notified that business would be suspended on Washington's birthday in the United States.

-Manager Ciacchi is said to have written to a gentleman here saying that he had secured the lener Stagno to sing with Patti during her South American tone, as no other could be princined who could fill the role. The salaries paid them, however, are something stipendons—£1,200 for Patti and £4,000 for Stagno every night! An exchange gives the figures and may have added a zero for effect, but if they are correct Rin will mut be able to stand more than one night and Cacchi will have to circulate a subscription to pay his passage home. gentleman here saying that he had seenred the

—A perusal of the newspapers of the 27th leads one to believe that we are living among the Malays and not in a civilized country. On the 26th two soldiers of the 1st infantry hatalian entered a cutlery shap, requested to be shown some diagers (pace whe pounta) and were earlied upon by the owner himself. They chose their knives and some bargaining ensuel, when sublenly one of the sudders seized a knite, and demanded change for 105 be had pabl. The shap-keeper of course denied having received any money, and was immediately stabled! The other sudder jumped over the counter and cleaned but the till and the two then fled with the knives in their hands, stabling right and left as they ran. The tesult of this 'running-a-mucle' was the killing of a black who was seated in a doorway, the shap-keeper hadly wounded and no one knows how many more or less crimally wounded! Let the noted that this necurred on a Sunday, when many people are in the streets, in broad ladyibl, and by soldiers of the regular army. The soldiers finally sought refige in their haracks, where they were arrested by no officer. Whether the police appeared, or mut, is not clear. If seems perfectly includible that there was not enough contage among the people to have torn these semandrels limb from limb, leta it appears certain that every me now called upon to walk the streets of Kio should go armed. -A perusal of the newspapers of the 27th leads

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 5th, 1888.
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do do m.U.S.
coin at \$4 81 per Ex sig 51 45 cis.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$847
do of Listg. in Brazilian gold 8 889
martin .

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day ... 94% d. Present value of the Bazilian militest (paper) ... 912s; gold so do in U. S. com at 81 80 per f is 18g. ... 49 25 cts Value of \$1.00 [8.5 oper f is 18g. ... 49 25 cts Contracts [paper] ... 18g [in Bazilian 200 Contracts [paper] ... 200 Value of \$1.00 [8.5 oper f is 18g. ... 95740

EXCHANGE.

Vehrany 23.—Rates at the budes were 24½-22¼ on Lou-bon, 385-337 on Parks and 455-39 on Hamburg at 2004b; 385-385 on Parks and 455-39 on Hamburg at 2004b; 385-385 on September 2004b; 385-385 on September 2004b; 385-385 cry liftle doing in bank stelling at 24½-34 (446, batter on composition branch, and nobling at all in commercial. Sover-cings closed with bryers at 9\$940, sellens at 9\$980.

Fehruary 24—No change in rates and the business doing was triffing. Bank sterling 24½ and 24 1316 on branch and commercial was quoted at 24½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9\$940, sellers at 9\$970.

with largers at 9890, sellers at 9890.

February 25 — Kates at the banks were unclosuged, but the marked was considered a title filters, with very little doing Brukers are provided at 15th filters, with very little doing Brukers at 15th and 15th

closed with huyers of 9349, sellex at 9590
February 28.—The market ware firm and ablumeth rates at the harks were unchanged, on head effices and branch the harks were unchanged, on head effices and branch hards bank sterling was reported at 24, 2416—25, and commercial was also quoted at these rates. A considerable business was reported. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 9500, sellers at 9350, as elers at 9350.
February 29.—The English Bank advanced it rate on London to 436, the other looks were nominedly unchanged, but leads sterling on bankers was readily obtained at 95 From second hands bank was quoted at 25 µff6—25/6. Commercial sterling was quoted at 10 µff6—25/6. Commercial sterling was quoted at 10 µff6—25/6. Commercial sterling was quoted at 35 µff6—25/6. Commercial sterling was quoted at 30 µff6—25/6.

25%. Sovereigns soils at 95% on M 95%, closing with buyers at 95%, sellers at 95% on London, 387—383 on Paris and 473—474 on Hamburg at 96%; 189900 on New York at sight. There was considerable business doing in beak sterling at 25%—26 to landset, 92—96 this first on head offices and hands, 25% from second banks and eigras closed with largers at 95%, 93%—26 to landset, 92—96 this closed with largers at 95%, os sellers at 35% or eigras closed with largers at 95%, os sellers at 35% or eigras closed with largers at 95% or reported in hand close and banch and at 25 from veroud hands. Commercial was quoted at the extremes of 35—25% and frances at 378. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 95% or March 3—The market opened flot, only the Banco lateraticiatal namong 24% on London, at which buwever there seems to have been no lastiness doing. Some small amounts were reported doing in bank setting on landses at 24%, at 24 (316 on London branch and at 24%—24 (316) in commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 95%, sellers at 95%, seller

March 5.—Official rates on Lomlon are 2456, and brikers quote commercial sterling at 24/7—24/6. There seems to be considerable business doing, if the absence of exchange brokers from the Exchange is a sympton.

—The R, M. Str La Phila, arrived here on the synt all brought Coracy in gold from the River Plate.

—On the shit this mans we current at the Rechange that the Treasury would fissue a per cent gold from though the Bluno Internacional at 9g per cent, and that a foreign loan is also in contemplation. There has been no edition conframation of these manus.

—On the sight still the Formal heard that the Treasure and taken at a style of a considerable part of the behavior. The treasure is a style of the recent loan raised by the Locostina railway. Of the recent loan raised by the Bance Countervial keld on the soft into, after soon time the Countervial keld on the soft into, after soon time discussion the reform of the statutes as proposal by the director was agoed to "Thanco Agricola de Brail" was "The proceedures of the "Panco Agricola de Brail" was "The proceedures of the "Panco Agricola de Brail" was "The proceedures of the "Panco Agricola de Brail" was

directors was agreed to defend the steriles as proposal by the directors was agreed to defend the sterile and the floatil' was published on the st find. As it file shows the puringial object is to establish a system of branches for the constance of agriculture, but it is also proposed to deal lande of bushing haviness. A unique feature is the payment of dividends in gold of a gar per unifier. As whitelends will be carned in gold of a gar per unifier. As whitelends will be carned in gold of a gar per unifier. As whitelends will be carned in the gold of a gar per unifier and the standard of the gold of a gar per unifier and the standard of the gold of a gar per unifier and the standard of the gold of the go

posits 3,666,85% foce
stitutions 37,518 312
cutal Revonue receipts 1,06,310 571

SALES OF STUBER AND SHARES.

Pelmary 23

Five per cent, apolices.

do

bo

Banc to Connectio.

Banc to Connectio.

Banc to Keal de S. Paulo 18 pd.

Banc Internacional 2 series.

del Leopolium K.R. 2008.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Stock this morning 1st hands, bags	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	25 Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Feb. 29 158,000	Mar 1 130,000	Mar. 2	.=	Mar. 3
Stock this morning 1st hands, bags	159,000	159,000	166,000	163,000	158,000	130,000	155,0	CO.	00 150,000
do do 2nd hands	1	;	;	:	;	21,000	;		;
Receipts vesterday, bags	5.000	5,000	11,000-	5,000	5,000	8,000	4,750		5,000
do Santos	5,000	4,500	4,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,700		4,000
Shipments for United States, bags	2,000	4.000	:	6,000	12,000	2,000	:		4,000
State of the market	quiet	weak	weak	weak	weak	weak	weak		weak
Exchange on London, private	24%	:	1	:	:	;	:		
Steamer freight U. States	30.5	1	;	:	:	1	;		
Prices: Regularias, perro kilos expenses	35.00	Non.	N _C m.	Nom.	Хош.	Nom.	Nom.		Nom.
	2 9115 91	:	;	:	:	:	1		;
do Gand and, per to kilos expenses	4000	Nom.	Nom.	E N	Nom.	Nom.	Nom		Nom.
and freight by steamer	2 ,5Ex	:	:	;	:	:	:		;

hipments for United States during the week, du- die for Europe et do du- ailing clemances for the United States - tenance cleanances do (1) - clemances for Europeand elsewhere - et des during for United States - best of the states - best of the states - pook in as I bands.	5,000 ,, 19,000 ,, 6,000 ,, 25 c & 511 ₀
onck at SACTOSTHIS morning, island and hands keeripts during week to 24th Feb., ales for United States during week do Europe do hippacins to United States do do Europe do Laber week, Good Acesage, ecanes Islanding for United States,	240,000 lags 22,000 ,, 16,000 ,, 30,000 ,,
•	March 31d.

	DEATER SIG.
Shipments for United States during the week do for Europe etc. do do .	27,000 bags
Sailing elemances for the United States	9,000 ,,
Steamer clemances do [3]	-
Steamer clearances to [3]	35,000 /3
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	6,000 ,,
Sold for shipment, United States	£6,000 ,,
do Europe	10,000
Freights by steamer	0 - 0 - 0
Trending by meaning framework	
do sail	17[6
Steamers loading for United States	τ
Stock in 1st and 2nd hands	156,000
Stock it San ros this morning, ist and and hands	240 con lune
Receipts during week to and Mar	18,000
Sales for United States during week	
Sales of Triffed States during week	
do Europe do.	9,000 11
Shipments to United States do	6,000
do Europe do	19,000
Market paralyzed: Good Average	Nominal
C. I I C C II . LO	
Steamers loading for United States	1
Sold for shipment, United States,	10,000 ,,
Sold for shipment, United States	

LATEST LONDON OU OTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES

EXECUTED FROM THE "STATEST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF FIGUREY 11TH.

	per ct.	Loan	190-102
1865 5	- 0	.,	102-104
1871 5	11	,,	···· 100-102
1375 5	23	.,	
1879 416	23	,,	
1883 136	23	.,,	96-98
:886 5	2.9	;; ······	101-102
paid		Railways.	
20 Ala	goas, L	om 7 per et guarantee	151/2-161/
ton d	o del	6 ,,	104-100
20 Eac	11 n n	Funcisco 7 per ct. guar	**** 2216-216

50	deli, Sorocalana R R, 100\$	67 00	:886	
N	lach r.			
6	Five per cent apolices	958 000	paid	
612	do	970 000	50	Alageas, Lam 7 per et guarantee 151/2-161/2
102	Panco do Brazil	247 010	100	do deli. 6 ,, to4-106
300	Banca Internacional	233 onn	20	Bahia a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar 2232-2332 Brezilian Great Southern
0.0	do b, o, 3151		10.1	
500	do b. n. go Apr	238 000	100	do Sig. Mt. deb. 6 per cent
100	do wjdiv 3i July	245 000	20	Braz Imp Cent. Bahia 20-21
300	do a series	46 cou	0.1	do do deb. stock 6 per cent 111-112
51113	do do b. o 31 May. deb. Leopoldina R R 200\$	59 990 170 990	100	do do deb 6 per ct 121-122
19		170 000	1.00	Campos & Carugola deli 5½ per ct 102-2009
3	Larch 2,		3()	Conded Fit, Lim. 7 per cl guar ret2-r622
5	Five per cent apolices	059 000	100	do deb 5½ per ci 100-102
712	. do	gio an	Ruo	D. Thereza Christina deb. 51/2 per cent 79-82
93	Panco de Biezil	243 000	20	do 7 per cl. guar 5-6 Grea) Western of Brazil 7 per cl. grar 19-20
6/3	Banco Commercial 2 sories	133 000	100	
215	Banco Enternacionaldo	235 000	20	Imp. Biaz. Natal & Nova Cynz
200	do May	240 000	100	do deb. 5½ per cr 91-97
0.0	do a series	48 000	20	Minas & Rio Lua. 7 per et guar 223/-213/
6:	Banco Rinal	280 000	100	do deb, 6 per et
50	hyp notes Banco do Predial	6016 00	100	Mogyana deb. 5 per cl
Λ	laich a		LDO	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6% 92-96
			100	Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ci. gnar 104-106
13	Five per cent apolices	959 007	100	do deb 5½ per ci
11	Banco Commercial	226 000	100	41—42 do deli stock 5½ per ci 133-135
- 5	Bauca do Cumuercio	210 000	tno	S Paulo & Rio deb 6 per ct 133-135 S to6-108
351	Banco Internacional	230 000	100	do do 2nd series 106-108
250	do 2 stries	48 000	20	Southern Brazilian, and and and and and and
1.1	deb. Leopoldina R R 2008	170 000	001	do 6 per ch bred
8.3	hyp notes Banco Predid	691/2 "0	100	West, S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct
	,			. 7.
				• •

paid	Miscellasteons.
1.5	Amazon Stemu Narigatinu101/2
20	Baltia Central Sugar 1-2
100	Cantarcira Water, deb. 6 per ct 101-114
100	Courá Harb. Corporation
10	Bank of Rio, Litter
10	Lumban & Brayden Bank, Lint
100	Parifo Diginage deb. s per ct 8r-83
	Pro 15th Interovenients
100	deb. 5 Ber. ct 105-107
100	do jut s perct
71/2	
772	Land of Jan. Community
10	Box storet transways, Lint 1 /6-1/8
10	Binz Submatine Tel 10-12
100	do houls e per cent
	Was & Brow Tel Line
1.5	dii prefei6¼
71/2	do defer
7/2	the deb. A 6 per cont —tro
100	do ilo II do —105
100	London, Plat. & Brazil Trl. Lim 41/1-51/4
100	do 6 percent, deb.
20	Bahia Gas —25
20	10 de
10	S Poulo do
88	S. John del Rey gold mine9116
	MARKET REPORT

MARKET REPORT

Ria de Janeira, 5th Mm ch, 1888.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee, "The market has been extremely upiet since our last report and prices have been monimal. Receipts are smartly increased and advirs from abrond are still considered massisfactury, but so far as we can learn declers here are obtainedly referring to meet any such decline as exporters are with reason demanding. The extract from a London minker report, which we print beswhere, goes to shaw that consumers feel history the pig-headed mannar in which Rio has noted during the past year, and whith we have so often referred us; the results are most assurably to be wrifted later on. Americans consider fair coffee entirely to dear at 4.47, in over, when taking into account that there must be some poxonol hags of this coff are agrees still to be marketted and that we are so rapidly approaching the new craps. It seems positively silly, therefore, for our realiers to refuse any sensible offers from exportes, for delay in merting the market from only result in an increase to the inevitable laws.

Shipments since our last repute thave lover:

34,666 largs for the United States
Ramps

8,597 . Klowdwere

47,096 lags.

47,056 largs.
For the same time the daily foreign elementes at the custom have been;

| 1906 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 6,453 ... 2,706 ... 35,176 bags. wassels cleared with onfice have been:

| United States | Logs | Pell, 28 New York | Ger str Sutterm | Logs | Lo | Farmer | F ### A Talanang Color of the Col

The facing clearances in February were divided as fullors:

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Quotatums this proming are maniful, and stocks are estimated to be 166-169,000 bags. Vessels lowding and to lowl.

Tutal characters of Cuffee from Riodoning right mombs

IMSTINATION	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86
Unfort States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	704 637	T,034 489	1,299 966
Bultimore	51 528	T91 377	318 300
Hampton Roads f D			
Sardy Hook f.u			
Richmond			
Charleston			4 203
Savanumlr			9 252
Mobile			
New Orleans	96,489	16.1485	265 231
Galvestoir	10,029	39 398	46 298
Port Ends f. o			
TOTAL ISSUED TO THE STATE OF TH			
Total	863 183	T ₁ 432 749	1,943 250
Enemy			
Channel f. o		TO 501	
llavre	19 374	8:663	
Austriary	29 395	62 579	
North of Kurope & Baltie	76 8411	252 871	
England	36 237		
Bordeanx	1110	4 284	15 032
Lishor t.o	22 008	37 804	
Gibraltar f.o		33 008	
Portugal	107	86	r 739
Mediterranean	8r 546	218 87:	303 417
*		-	06
Total	266 716	8+3 593	869 590
Elsnovither	1	ĺ	
Canada		1 2.	
Cape of Good Hope	28 750		
River Plate & West Coast		34 50	34 026
Rio and coast			
Total	65 62	ro3 78	78 433
te is 10s s	863 r8	T, 432 74	1,943 250
United States		843 59	809 590
Europe Elsewhere	65 62		
Totals	t, r95 52	2,380 12	7 2,891 273

	UESTINATION	r888	1887	1886
-	United States.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
١.,	W York	240 255	r67 342	369 706
12	ltimore	24 604	47 400	79 254
Li i	ampton Roads f o			
S,	under Hook & a			
R	chroud			
C	anteston			7.
S	wannah	1]	5 652
N	obile		34 138	6g 28u
N	ew Orleans	30 155	5 000	11 200
G	alveston	4 879		11 200
P-	ort Earls f. o			
	Total	299 893	253 8Bo	535 092
	Europit.			
l c	hapitel I. o		2 500	3 580
11	pyre	7 227	7 652 4 923	5 775
A	ntwerp	3 574	21 502	49 434
ΙN	orth of Europe & Bultic]	29 781	7 152	T7 456
K	nghad	9 343	1 317	3 691
1 13	ordean x	8 000	4 000	1.
1 1	isbon I. o			
1 8	ibraitar I.oortugal			084
I P	ortugal	19113	20 753	55 91 1
	Total	77 038	68 989	149 730
1	Ersawmace		1	
1	anada	5 750	10 000	5 507
15	ape of Good Hope	5 750 8 614		7 014
	River Plate & West Coast		3 344	
1	Total	14 364	13 348	12 57
1		200 803	253 880	535 004
	Juited States	77 038		
-11	Enrope	r4 364		12 57
	Totals	391 295	336 217	6n7 (9)

BALLY EKCEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF

				_	_			Totals.	-	í -	_	fer .	Lotais
	Feb 23	Feb. 24	Feb- 25	Feb. 26	Feh. 27 Feb. 28	Feb. 28	Feb. 29	since 1st Feb.	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar 3	1986	since est July
			1	0.022	12007	2,006	7.903	113,983	4,067	5,168	12,203	4,111	*.296.70Z
bags	4.719	5 503	7.343	Sections	3.00								870 416
			20		6.183	11,813	2,184	158,595	:	3,000	2,430		
pments U. States	2,200	4,473	0/0							:	602	:	:66,135
VA.	631	:	2,025	:	;	:	900	34,00					100
						:	:	3,25"	;	;	:	:	20,100
Cape	;	;	;						H H	ő	113	:	105.424
	22	400	221	:	125	4.0	0,0,0	Cu / 10 w	-				
. Elsewhere.					,	10 010	0,297	197,619	ogt	3.850	4.151	:	1,270,705
A C Total Shipments bags	3,055	4.573	3,123	;	0.00			,		2			
	£.	1.200	++2	:	14,234	5,770	2,014	104,407	4	T.O.O.	3,400		
7 Clearances	,			- 60		000	152.0.0	:	136,000	137.000	165,000	163,000	٠;
)C	160,000	160,000	164,000	100,000	107.000	129,000			Your.	Nom	N _o m.	:	:
Ordinary 1st ner augba	Nom.	Non.	Nom.	:	Nom.	Non.	Nom.	:					
Average pittle Ordanias	_	_				Z C	Nom	:	Nom.	You	Dom.	:	:
do Good and do	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	:	TAOM.		,		2	91116	24 %	:	:
	_	21	24 15116	;	33	12	255116	;	2578	2,10	6/10		
Exchange on London		;			ì	2	3	:	22 0	2, C	25 C	:	:
The state of the s	200	000	25 0	:						_			

here has been more movement in our markets, althought, a only moderate receipts in most auticles, quotafons down unraded change. In flow me have to make so with a change in the property of t

Flour.-Rereipts as reported since our last is

been;		
Arlehide, from Baltimore; Mt. Vernon 2,500 brls.		
Chesapeake 1,030		
Baldwir 500		
	4,030	bils.
Chatean 1'quem, from River Plate:		
8,000 bags	4,000	.01
Simigral, do:		
2,300 lmgs	1,150	+1
Durkessa de Genova, rlo:		
6,000 bags	3,0.0	11
Lisarbon, do:		
1,050 bags	525	44
	12.205	nis

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 5,000 brls, and brokers estimate stock in first hands at 16,000 brls. American

4,500 River Plate
20,500 brls.
Quotations as furnished us are:

14*250—14*500
14 250—14 500
15 500—12 000
14 500—14 750
14 000—14 250
13 750—14 750
nominal
11 000—12 500
nominal s as furnished us of Trieste, Richmond 1 st. do 2nd Raltimore 1 st. do 2nd Wrstern & Int Chili River Plate New Zealand City Mills Last month were;

Receipts last month were:

20,120 brls, American
9,170 1, River Plate

29,290 brls.

29,990 brls.

19,900 brls.

10 February, 1887.

P1(c1) P1(e). — The market is still fairly steady and motations are unchanged, viz: 348000 per doz. There have cen no arrivals since our last. Recepts in February were 12,285 feet, against 1,085,492 feet for the saute month last.

142,285 feet, against 1,085,492 feet for the same moith last year. While Pin e. — No receipts since our last report, and the privals were 18,805 feet in Edemary last, against 20,385 feet for the same mouth last year. Last sale was at 107 to 100 feet to 200 feet to 200 feet for the same mouth last year. Last sale was at 107 to 100 feet foot, and this is the quotation to day.

Spruce Pine — Nothing whatever to report. There were no receipts last mouth, nor in the same mouth last year. Sweedish Pine — No receipts since our last and the maker is prurely nominal. In Pelmary last year our receipts were 1,183 dor. against nil for the same mouth 1888. Kenosene — No receipts since our last report. We may quote tudy at 635000 feet foot last the market is considered that. Receipts has mostly receipt concesses, against 2,7876 carse in February last year.

Land. — The Adelnike housely 300 feet for the Receipts in the same enough and the same the same to cases, against 2,565 pockages in the same enough.

st report have beer :

941 tors per Airer Iron Newport

7400 Drdfar from Leib

1044 Lorining famer Cavill

952 Cloaring Iron

10 Cloaring Iron

10 ceipts fat munth were 11,799 tors, all British, against

tors for Fehrmary last year

1944 in author were 1790 tours all british, against Beegins much were 1790 tours all british, against Beegins are with were 1790 tours of the british against Section of the the author 1890 and the silvent s

4,449 packages against 6,888 packages of all kinds in the same munth la year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FORRIGM VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 23
CARMITE—Nor ship British Queen; 1198 tous; Petersen; ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. NEWDOTT--Nor bk Alert; 593 tons; Olsen; 58 ds, coa Brazilian Cool Co

FRB. 25

PINEDO - Dim hg Alcedo, 221 tors; Brandt 9 ds; surra to Wire R, McNiver. D Wife is, auto-FKB, 28. Aмунияр—Nor lik Spra, 420 tons; Gundersen, 62 ds, si flues to Lumeys A Co.

MARCH L.

BALTIBRIE—Amer bk Advánde: 331 tors; Bailey; 35 ds; tr. ling. Hornes to Philips Boothers & Co.

REALTIBRIE—Amer bk Advánde: 331 tors; Bailey; 35 ds; tr. ling. Nor lig Kjartan, 327 tors; Audressen, 36 ds hay to Sonza Assumpção & Cardoso.

MAR. 2. Casamer—Nor bk Lorurng; 768 tons; Ege; 47 ds; coal to Royal Man. Lagru-Br isk Juhn Duthie; rogy tons; Addison; 58 ds; coal to Gas Company.

to Gas Company,

MAR. 3.

CARDIP F Br bk Glovarin; 696 tons; Northrup; 43 ds; sur
dries to Wilson Sons & Co.

AIAR 4.

Newport—Nor bk Arabit; 972 tons; Sidnransen: 50 ds; coal to order.

Rosanio -- Br bk Prohitiquit; 599 tons; Esdale; 28 ds; hay to urder.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

FEBRUARY 24
BARBADOS—Nor bk. Åreffr; 235 tons: Hairsen; ballast, SANTOS-Amer lug Frances; 673 tons; Bonner; snudries

FEB. 25.
Barbados-Br hg Enterer; 272 toon Feirig ballast Amer lng J. W. Dresser; 572 ton; Parker, do. FEB, 26,

Macao-Swed lng Henry; 29r tons; Kunrisen; ballast. Peninor-Swed by Sivi; 197 tons; Malmberg; do.

FER. 27.

BARRAMOS—Br ship Arkhov, 1772 tons; Farmer; ballast.

Nor bk Arhhov, 528 tons; Axelsen; do

FEB. 28.

SANTOS—Nor bk Agautyr; 644 lons; Homer, same cargo.

MARCH 1.

PURINBUCO-Br ling Parace; 375 tons; Cowen; ballast.
——Span bk Virgen de Mont'Seriale; 457 tons; Cosso; sundies.

fries.

MAR. 2.

LE—Br bk Zinn'; 943 lous; Lloyd; ballast.

MAR, 3.

Aralactucola—Dutch lng H. Mithher, 383 tous; Reiners; ballast.

nalisas'.—Br bk *Hastern Light*; vz₁₃ tons; Williams; do.
Sr. Jons's.—Br bk *Hastern Light*; vz₁₃ tons; Williams; do.
BARDADOS.—Riss bk *Raphle*; 544 tons; Markhud; do.
——Br bk *Albana*; vz68 tons; James; do.

MAR, 4.

MACAO-Dan sch Clara; 119 tons; Isaacksen; hallast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SKA Persaccia—Nor bk Albion bullast
St. Tuomas—Dan bg Tulius Skrike ilo
Paranagua'—Span ik Reinosa do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been some morement in the market, but nothing thing in coffee, or for northern ports for stilling vessels. The charters reported are; Ger Ig Ruille, Dan by Alexdo and Nor by Kintry, motte, from Paranagud to River Plate, ½ and 1 real, Span bk Reithout. Paranagud and Rivo Tsantes, timber, 2,000\$ or 2,400\$. Swerl hing Henry, still from Mancele to Rio, 300 ers. and Nor ble Agourly, to provered with same cargo, salt, from this to Santos, 3,500\$.

Freights—cleaner:

New York.

Sov per harg Ago the Ago the Agourly, to prove hard by the Ago t

FORRIGN SAILING PRSSRLS IN THE PORT OF

	RIO DK	JA I	VEIRO	2, MARCH 5th, 1888.				
	Horsely	FONNAGE	ENTRRED	KRIIN	PHISTIAGE			
	Americant bk Arlebide	331	Mar i	Baltimore	Phipps Thos, & C			
r :: 2		407 1031	7 20 21 23 Mar. 1	Branswick Swansea. Greenock New York Cardiff Rosario Leitr Cardiff	G. Gudgeon & C. B. Rodrigues & C. Monteiro, H. & C. Wilson Sons & C. I de Sonra & C.			
r- e. st	lik Ghamir lik Piskataqua Durisi lik Jul Skrike	696 599 283	4	Rosario	. To order			
re	lng Livingstone lng Alcedo				H, Stoltz & C L. Carrellio & C W. R. McNiver			
s. te	sch Jan Smidt Franck sp A. D. Bordes				e Walter, H. & C Wilson Sons & C			
ist	Grantau Ing Ernst Ing Emilie	338 213	Feb.	Marseilles Penedo,	. Avenier, D. & C To order			
=	bk Hawkeye		Ì		. Leopoldina R R.			
_	bk Allian	941 150	Yeb		To order Braz. Coal Co. W. Guimarües & C To order Braz. Coal Co. Laneys & C			
60	bk Spes bg Kjartan	32 76	3	I Kowalio.	Royal Mail			
te	bk Leonor lig Mainrhas II bl: Vas, da Gana	23	8 3	Aracajú	J. Marirho A. M. Marirhas Costa Santos & C t Teixeiro R. & C			
ire	bk Ceres	30 46 25	8 Feb.	4 Figueira 6 Oporto 21 Lisbon 21 Aracajii .	Veiga Pinto & C. Veiga Pinto & C. J. A. G. Sartos Ferreira Pinto & C. C. Almanches & C. Braga, Boa & C. a. E. L. S. Ribeiro			
πı	Shawish				Frias Herm, & C			

HATK	NANK	VIIBREFROM	CONSIGNRITO
22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	Borghese Br Poston Fr P6 Ital La Plata Br Caming Br Aberlle III Fr Behra Gr V. de Macció Fr V. de Rosario Fr Argentina Gr Hamburg Gr Arawa Br Allianga Amer	London* 49d Genoa* 25d Naples* 24d River Plate 4d P. Alegre* 10d Havre* 63d Warseilles* 25il Bienient* 30d Havre* Santos 24h do 17h Hambnig* 26d Wellington 21d Sartos 77h	In distress Karl Valais & C J. N. Vincenzi & F Royal Mail Norton, M' w & C Tug-boat Karl Valais & C H. Stoltz & C F Mazon do U
2 2 2 2 2 2 3 Mar.	Petropolis Gr Rosse Blg Savorra Gr Chateau Yquem F Olbers Br Senégal Fr Britannia Br Tongarim Br Sourtos Gr Dute d'Genova It Plato Br Bretagne Fr Lissalvon Gr Chatam Br V. de Maceió Fr	Hamburg* 30d Liverpool* 28d Santos 22h River Plate 4d do 4½d South'pton* 20d River Plate 3½d Liverpool* 22d Wellington 21d Hamburg* 21d	E. Johnston & ONORTON, M'w & OE. Johnston & O. N. Vincenzi & J. N. Vincenzi & J. Norton, M'w & O. Royal Mail Mess. Maritimes Wilson Sons & Odo E. Johnston & O. E. Johnston & O.

THE KIO NEWS,										
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.					GOVI	ERNMENT AND PROVIN				
HATE NAME WHICKETO CARGO	339,675,190¥		ксіл.атіог 478,900\$00	0)		DENOMINATION	1NTERREST	NU YYNINGN	TUR LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
Feb. 23 Allianga Amer Santos Sundiès	50,000,000 4,158,400 199,600	000 50	997,200 00	o Api		do	. 01.	200-1,0 1,000 n	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	958\$000—96\$0000
24 La Piata Br Southampton* do 24 Poitou Fr Marseilles* do 25 V, de Rosario Fr Havre* do 25 Béarn Fr River Plate do	\$0,000,000 \$1,885,000	000 37	.838,500 au .144,500 ac .989,600 ac	o Gold	Loan of all o 18;	368 Арт., Ост 79 — Јан., Арт., July, Oct 5 de Janeno Јан., July.	4 % 6 % 1 % % 6 %	1,000 m	00 1,175 nuo 50 1,110 nso	—1,180 ano
25 Rydal W'r, Br Santos do 26 Assura Br London do	10,212,100					HYPOTHECARY NOTES.		200mg		
27 Pó Ital Genou* do 27 Berlin Gr Sontos do	=	3	,222,300\$00 ,936,000 00 ,616,8 7 9 00	o Credi	to Real do l do gold	Brazil, Jan , July do	6.6	100\$0 100 0 £11;	00 73 0 ₀	73½ °o
28 Abeille 111 Fr 28 V, de Maceió Fr Santos Sindues 28 Hamburg Gr 10 de		S,	160,000 00 227,700 00	o Predi	do de S	, Paulo	6 %	100 o	20 83 00	6914 0p-6934 00
28 Harrowgale Br do do 29 Sénégal Fr Bordeaux* do 20 Obber Br Antivern* do	1					DEBENTURES AND S	HARES			
29 Canuing Br Mar. 1 Tongauro Br 1 Chatean Y quem F Mar. Valla do	CAPITAL	SHARRS	SNUED	yAIUE	PAID UP	NAMES	PESERVE PUND	Last SALR	LAST BIVIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS
1 Alliança Amer 1 Sayona Br do Coffee River Plate Sundries			All	200\$	All	Annikas			am'r lein	
Petropolis Gr Santos do do do	500,000 \$ 13,000,000	2,500 165,000 60,000	All 45,000	200	All All	Anxiliar	22,049\$138 7,200.614 412 1,926,075 516	180%000 243 000 265 000	92000 Jan 1888 9 000 Jan 1888 10 000 Jan 1888	243\$000
2 Britannia Br Valparaiso* do 3 Santos Gr Santos do 3 Olinda Port New York Coffee	2,000,000	10,000	30,000 All 45,000	200 200	120 100 All	do de S Paulo.	5,815 390 1,085 000 000	75 000 210 000	4 330 Jan. 1888 3 000 Jan. 1888 9 000 Jan. 1888	135 000—138 000 210 000—
* Calling at intermediate ports.	20,000,000	100,000	15,000 12,500 All	200	60 50	Credito Real do Brazil.	103,266 267	55 uno 55 uno	750 Jan 1888	
VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.	2,000,000 £ 1,000,000 6,000,000	10,000 50,000 30,000	All All	200 200		Delcredere English Bank, Limited Industrial e Mercantil	10,000 000 (185,000 000,000 000	200 000 1 10 000 174 000	8 000 Jan. 1888 n Nov. 1887 7 000 Jan. 1888	
A lice	20,000,000	50,000 50,000 62,500	AII AII AII	200 200 { 20	All 40	Internacional do 2 senes London and Brazilian, Limited	£ 300,000	48 000	10 000 Jan, 1888	188 900—200 000 172 000—180 900 230 000—231 900
A. B. Butt. Fleetwood 1 Feb. Aspatagon Livetpoul 1 Feb.	1,000,000	5,000	All 10,000 All	200 200 200	All All All	Mercantil de Santos	500,000 000 140,000 000	212 000 fip oon	8 ooo Las. 1888 6 ooo Las. 1883	46 000 47 500
Audacia Oporto Baltimore 20 Jan	1,000,000 1,000,000	50,000 5,000 5,000	All	200	40	Prediil	2,503,060 620 66t 539 90,868 830	280 non 60 onn 55 000	10 000 Jan 1888 1 200 Jan 1888 2 400 Mai 1888	
British Princess	12,000,000 5,000,000	50,000	All	500 500	20 200	do debentues	= 1	120 000	7" a May 1897	
Bento de Freitas Oponto	1,300,000	50,000	20,000	200 200 200	All	Bragantina do Campos e Carangola	11,642 300	182 0 m 130 000 161 000	8 % Nov. 1887	<u> </u>
Charlotte A. LittlefieldLiverpool g Feb. Crown	1,500,000	7,500	All All	200 200 200	All	Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation	9,777 119	- 145 don	1 000 Jan. 1888 3 000 Jan. 1888 612 7. Jan. 1888	
Cato Cardiff 9 Feb Campbell Cardiff - Cardiff Newport 6 Feb	50,000,000	250,000	All All	200	A11 20	Leopoldina with subsdo and seriesdo subsidinies	158,702 263	105 0 10	1 000 Jan 1888 400 Jan 1888	100 000-110 0 0
Cornecopia Jersey 20 Jan	. 15,398,400 £ 493,600	Ξ	31,481	6 50	 All	do debeumes	=	170 090 520 000	6 "/ ₆ Oct. 1887 6 "/ ₆ Oct. 1887	169 003—170 003 500 000—
Contest Liverpool 29 Jan	3,882,750	40,000	- :	250 250 200	- 1	do do Macahé e Campos do do debenines Norte dehenines	\$10,000	70 1/2 0/10 190 000	6 % Oct 1887 1 000 Jan. 1887 0 ½ % Jan. 1888 8 % July 1887	
Dom Pedro II. Baltimore Earl Burgess. Cardiff E. d. Sauches. Baltimore	4,970,000 4,363,400 6,500,800	24,850 32,500	All 12,500	200 200 200	= 711	Oeste de Minasdo dehentures	22,754 761	175 000 175 000	6 000 Feb. 1888 7 m Det. 1887 7 000 Jun 1887	
E. A. Sanchez Baltimore Eliza Everett Cardiff to Jan Evenua Newcastle 9 Feb.	1,930,000	Ξ	=	100		do subsidiary do debenines	=	10 000 02 0/0 190 000	012 a7, Jan 1888	
Frankfurt. Newcastle Francon New York 31 Jan	3,800,000 1,60,000	19,000 	7.395	200	AH	S. Izabel do Rio Pieto	±171 193 	188 000	7 000 My 188; 7 % Feb. 1858 6 % July 1888 8 12 % Jun. 1888	
Gladinteur Cardiff 4 Feb Hermann Cardiff 18 Jan	1,071,000	5 11325		6 50 200 200		do do Santo Antonio de Padua debeut'es. S. Paulo e Rio de Janeno.	=	490 000 204 000 187 000	7 000 Jan. 1888	
Havelock Liverpool r Fel Havelock Falmonth 2 Fel	0. 12,000,000	60,000		200	All	do with subsid	=	200 000 25 000 95 000	= =	<u> </u>
Toma Cardift 9 Jan Tomas A. Mark Sivansea	5-992,900 £ 185,500	=	-	- 100 6 50		do sibsidiaries	manyon, Tomar	24 500 66 1/ ₀ 470 500	6 % Mar 1888 6 % Det 1887 6) 2 % Feb 1884	621/2 00- 64 110
Joven Alberto Oporto Langet Newpari	1,6a0,000 5 ton 0003	8,000 27,000	5,333 Atl	200	All	Carris Urbanos	90,230 220	80 ono 80 soo	5 our lan 1888	235 000-240 000
Mary I. Raker	448,230 813,700 10,000,000	50,000	> A1I	500 100 200	- AII	do debentmesdo da	150,000 000	175 aua 104 "ja 133 000	6 % Jan. 1488 7 % Jan. 1488 3 500 Jan. 1888	1 ja om
Marika Cardiff Monika London 21 Jan	300,000	2,500	All	200 200	149 111.	Nit berolty		250 000 200 000	7 000 Lat. 1888 8 % Lat. 1888	-20t 000
Manitoba Liverpool 29 Jai Manitoba Cardifl	317.000	6,000	All	200 200	All	Pernambuco	78,612 088	129 000 91 ⁹ / ₀	5 0 to 1019 1587	
Nora Pensacola 23 Ja Norwood Cardiff 4 Jan Osmond O'Brien St. Sunon's	1,000,000	20,000	All All	200 200 205	All	S. Christoria. S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentines. Villa Izabel MAPIGATION COMPADIRS	24,902 750	240 000 195 000 183 000	15 000 Jan. 1888 8 % Jan. 1888 4 0 m Jan. 1888	240 000-250 000
O'Blanchard		50,000 25,000	60, [29 All	€ 15 200	All	Brazileira de Navegação	6 60,775 1,550,290 778	05 000 248 000	6 5 July 1885 10 000 Jan 1888	=
Premier		70,000	All	200	All	Nacional de Navegação		97% "1. 185 000	8 % Nov. 1887 10 000 Jan. 1888	99 %
Regulator Rosatio 18 Ja Ringdove Swansea	800,000 225,000	4,000	z, †00	200	- 311	Pantisia. do grd series. Dantisia.	• 1	50 000 200 000	4 000 July 1387 8% 00 Jan, 1388	198 900—200 000
Rosaio	1,000,000	∡n,000	10,000 A]I	200	20	Alliança	\$1,911 900	20 000 495 000	2 000 July 1887 20 000 Jan. 1888	
Star of England	n. 2,000,000	3,000 20,000 10,000	AH	t,000 t00 200	20	Atalaia	3.015 720	9 500 18 000	1 000 Jan 1888 10 0 Jan, 1888	9 000 17 000
Sola Cardiff Sirian Star Cardiff	4,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000	20,000 3,000 2,500	19,000 1,000 All	1,000 1,000	125 100	Conflaca Conflaca Fidelidade Garantia	100 258 008	15 000 195 000 160 000	2 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 July 1887 9 000 July 1887	-160 noa
Therese	2,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	10,000 8,000 10,000	11000 	1,000 100	100 10	Gerali Geral, Integridade Lealdade	16,616 502 134,000 000 11,176 670	38 000 045 000 10 000	4 000 Jan. 1888 10 000 Jan. 1888 1 000 Jan. 1888	
Themis Liverpool Thomas Hilyard Liverpool Fegur Antwerp	4,000,000 5,000,000	20,000 25,000 10,000	12,500 All	200 200	2 n 50 10	Nova Permanente	213.000 000	15 000 4b 500 15 000	2 000 luly 1887 5 000 lan. 1858 10 lo lan. 1888	
Veringer Antwerp 18 Ja Ventusosa Oporto Volunteer Cardiff 2 Fe	500,000	\$0,000 5,000	All	100	10	Prosperidade. União Commercial dos Varegistas. Vigilancia. CENTRAL SUGAR FAI TORILS	7,230 588	17 000 10 000	20° ja lan, 1888 10° j Jan. 1388	-
	241,600\$ 500,000	=	=	200 100 100	=	Aracaty debentures. Braculty dehentures. Lorena dehentures.	:	85 96	7 % Mar. 1888 Oct. 1887	=
Foreign Markets	224,100 250,000 247,500	=	=	200 100 200	-	Piracicaba debentures Porto Real debentures	: ==	 700 000	8 4.	100 000
From Messrs. I. A. Rucker & Bencraft's Price Curre dated London, January 26th.	BIND 000	1,000	All	200 200	All	Quissana debentures	1.415 281	100 000 180 000	812 °10 Oct. 1987 6 °10 Jan. 1888 4 Oct	
COFFEE, A smash and no mi take. The terminal mark in Havre has fallen about 22 francs, the New York mark	et Fitioos, and	12,000	All	F 500	AU	do debentites GAS COMPANIES Societé du Gas		270 (ни)	- -	
over four dollars for formand delivery. Speculators believe as they now do in very large 1888-89 Brazil crops, go	in 2,000,000l	10,000	All	200 100	_A1I	Arroio dos Katos (coal)		60.010	8 a/u	
conrage as they make money, and the fall, which was more less controllable during its earlier stage, has lately become	or 500,000 ne 200,000	Ξ	=	100		S. José d'El Rey (gold)		85 °° o	3 c/o Jan 7888	_
almost uncontrollable. The Brazilians, who for many months have done everything.		12,000	200	. 200 200 200	All	Alliança	18,682 300	195 000 210 000	— lan 1888 9 0 10 lan 1887 8 °[luly 1887	\equiv
that human ingenuity could devise, in order to make a nat- ally sound position rotten to the core, who for many mont	hs 800,000	3,000	All	200 200 200	All	Carioca	1,002 800	200 000 190 000	7½ % Jan. 1888 7½ % Oct. 1887 - Feb. 1888	
have preferred to watch the consumption diminishing rail than to trade on the sound old principle, that those prices of are natural which willing buyers are ready to pay to willi	dy 200,000	3,000	=		-	do debentures Páo Grande do debentures	911 972	206 000	10 000 July 1887 — Oct. 1887	=
sellers, who have done incalculable damage to their or principal product, by popularizing substitutes, by forcing co	vn 1,000,000	5,000	-	200	All	Rinkdo debentures	07,499 057	92 ¹¹ 0	14 000 July 1887 7 % Oct. 1887	_
sumers towards cheap Tea, and by putting fortunes into t pockets of the mixture—mongers, now turn round and ki	he 600,000 ck 250,000	3,000	_^"	200 100	90 All	S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantana do debeutures	24,207 037	226 000 100 ⁶ 0	7 °/4 Feb 1888	
the ball down the bill which they have been attempting	10 2,000,000 2,000,000	10,000		2011	A11	do debenines	=	200 000 200 000	8 % Nov 1887	
selves. Up' to June—July last year the future of the article w	3,000,000 580,000 (200,000	=	=	500 200 £ 50	All	Associação Commercial		204 000 482 000	8 ° 0 fan 1 r98 g 8 ° 0 Oct. 1887 732 ° 10 Oct. 1887	
obscure, because up to that time there was room for t opinions as to the course of consumption. After that de	796,800 nie 800,000	3,984 4,000 50,000	All All	200	All All	Cannagens Flammense	60,000 000	95 000	70 000 Jan. 1888 3 000 July 1887	
the writing on the wall became rapidly distinct, and the ho off policy on the side of producers should have been alter	316,8no	5 000	AL	200 200 200 200	=	Docas de D. Pedro H		192 000 31 000	9 0 Jan 1888	
The great difficulty as regards the future of the article is to question of consumption. How long will it take to consumption to the article and the state of the	ax 220,000	2,500 4,400 75,000	All All	200 50 100 200	All	Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial.		55 000	8 040 lan, 1888 2 000 Feb, 1888 3 500 lan, 1888	
consumers back to their old allegiance, how long will it before we can again count on monthly deliveries of abo 53,000 to 54,000 tons of coffee, because such deliveries	011 2,000,000 633,200	9,720			ΔĐ	Unian Telephogica. do debentures Victoria [ricc mill]	5,818 948	70 000	5 000 May 1886 8 % Jag, 1888	
shall indeed need if Johnston's estimate be fairly correct		_	-		1				Į.	

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